

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5680

日三月正年子丙緒光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1876.

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港

[PRICE \$25 PEE MONTH.]

Arrivals.

February 5, RIO, Brit. steamer, 921, J. M. Clarke, Singapore 26th January, General—CHINESE.
February 5, RAJAH, British str., 358, W. Hanson, Swatow 4th February, General—HORNING.
February 5, CASANDRA, German str., 387, H. Langer, Bangkok 28th Jan., Bise.—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
February 5, MAGNIFICENT, British str., 1,014, H. Granger, Sydney 14th Jan., Béché-de-mer and Fungus—GILMAN & CO.
February 6, YANGTZE, British str., 785, E. Schulte, Canton 31st February, General—STENNESS & CO.
February 6, PRIM, British str., 1,572, S. H. Butler, Shanghai 3rd February, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY.
February 6, CHEN-TO, Chinese gunboat, 216, G. Robertson, Swatow 4th February.
February 6, BATIK, Russian str., 500, G. J. Zofot, Liverpool 16th October, Cadiz 4th November, Port Said 19th, Suez 21st, Jeddah 27th, Aden 10th Dec., Gale 29th, Penang 29th January, and Singapore 25th, General—LANDSTEINER & CO.
February 6, ANADY, French str., 3,660, de Butler, Shanghai 2nd February, General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
February 8, LEONOR, Spanish str., 406, L. Diaz, Formosa via Amoy 5th February, Coal and General—D. LAIRACHE & CO.
February 8, CITY OF PEKING, American str., 5,076, Z. L. Tanner, San Francisco 7th January, and Yokohama 1st February, Mail and General—P. M. S. CO.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
FEBRUARY 5TH.
Yung-ching, str., for Swatow.
Ducal, str., for East Coast.
E. H. Young, for Saigon.
J. H. Jason, for Tientsin.
Washi, str., for Haiphong.

Departures.

February 5, AMOY, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.
February 5, NONNA, str., for Swatow.
February 5, DANUBE, str., for Bangkok.
February 5, HOCHING, str., for Amoy and Shanghai.
February 6, DOUGLAS, str., for East Coast.
February 6, FEIWAN, str., for Macao.
February 6, YUNG-CHING, str., for East Coast.
February 6, DIEMNAH, str., for Shanghai.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.
Per Riva, str., from Singapore:—
23 Chinese.
Per Gregor, str., from Sydney:—
3 Chinese.
Per Rajah, str., from Shanghai:—
114 Chinese.
Per Priya, str., from Shantou:—
For Hongkong.—Mr. Tallyman, Mr. London, Mrs. Rasmussen, 4 children and maid, Mrs. Wells and 2 children, Miss Caught, Miss Monroe, Mrs. Booth, Mr. Lovell and Murray.
Per Asia, str., from Macao:—
For Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner and child, Mr. and Mrs. Peil and 2 children, Misses, Robert Stuart, Day and boy, Wheeler and boy, and D'Encarnasio, 3 Sisters of Charity, and 9 Chinese.—For Marseilles—Mme. Leroy, 2 children and servant, Messrs. J. Miller, Stewart, and Cartwright.
Per Jason, str., from Formosa, to:—
5 Chinese.
Per Asia, Peking, str., from San Francisco and Yokohama:—
Mrs. F. A. Goddard, Messrs. J. J. Henderson, H. M. Blanchard, Ogden B. Edward, W. H. Lane, and S. Butcher.

DEPARTED.

Per Douglas, str., for East Coast:—
For Foochow.—Messrs. Ferguson and Hitch.
For Foochow, Port Said, and 140 Chinese.
Per Asia, Peking, str., for Swatow:—
50 Chinese.

To Depart.

Per Wash, str., for Haiphong:—
1 Cabin and 5 Chinese.

Reports.

The German steamship *Cassandra* reports left Bangkok on 28th January, and had moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Priam* reports left Shanghai on 3rd February, and had moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The Spanish steamship *Leyte* reports left Formosa on 5th February, and had moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The French steamship *Anady* reports left Shanghai on 4th February, and had moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Zeta* reports left Singapore on 29th January, and had fine weather during the first part of passage, with strong N.E. winds; the latter part strong beam sea.

The Chinese gunboat *Chen-to* reports left Swatow on 4th February, and had light N.E. monsoon and fine weather. Passed the steamship *Douglas* at 9.30 a.m. on the 6th February.

The British steamship *Rajah* reports left Swatow on 4th February, and had strong monsoon and fine weather. Passed two steamers, names unknown. In Swatow, the steamships *Ningpo* and *Santos*.

The British steamship *Messiahs* reports left Sydney on 14th January, and had light winds and fine weather to New Ireland, which was passed on 20th January, and had moderate monsoon and fine weather to arrival. Passed through Balintang Channel at noon on the 3rd instant.

The Russian steamship *Batik*, bound to Hongkong, reported to Messrs. B. B. Sheriffs & Co. on that port, February 1st. Left port on 16th October, Cadiz on 4th November, Port Said on the 13th, Suez on the 21st, Jeddah on the 27th, Aden on 10th December, Gallia on the 29th, Penang on the 9th January, Singapore on the 25th, and arrived in Hongkong at 6 a.m. on the 6th February. The first five days from Singapore had strong Northerly winds, about the Philippines had moderate winds and Northern swell, and from twice moderate monsoon to arrival.

The American mail steamship *City of Peking* reports left San Francisco on 7th January at 4 p.m. On the 1st had pleasant gales from the S.W. to N.W. and fine weather. On the 15th a strong E.N.E. wind, 30-35 m.p.h. and long. 161°10'. Wind continued to blow from the N.E. to N.E. with 25-30 light breezes. From the N.E. to N.E. with pleasant weather, and thence to Yokohama strong gales from the N.W. with heavy sea. Arrived at Yokohama on the 29th at 12.30 p.m. Sailed from Yokohama on the 1st February at 6.35 p.m. On the 3rd had fresh Westerly gales and head sea, and thence to Port Irish monsoon and cloudy weather. Arrived at Hongkong on the 9th instant at 5.40 p.m.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 2 P.M.,
Household Furniture, &c.

To be Let.

NO. 5, ZETLAND STREET.
APRIL 10.
DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.
at 512, Hongkong, 7th February, 1876.

To be Let.

With Immediate Possession.
THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.

The HOUSE at the west end of "The Alm," recently in the occupation of the Hon. O. G. T. B. 16th, the Business of SHIP-BROKERS at this Port, under the style of "Morris and Ray."

All with Gas and Water laid on.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
1464, Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

To be Let.

With Immediate Possession.
THE HOUSE, No. 7, Gough Street, Apply
T. G. L. LIVINGSTON & CO.
1473, Hongkong, 28th September, 1875.

To be Let.

FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN
on the Praya, Wanchi.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD,
1464, Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

To be Let.

With Immediate Possession.
THE Promise known as "THE WOOD LANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & CO.
131, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1876.

To be Let.

With Immediate Possession.
THE HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4, Praya East,
TWO GODOWNS, and Praya East,
The HOUSE No. 10, CAINE Road, All with Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
SPANISH PROCURATION,
10, Caine Road.

To be Let.

With Immediate Possession.
THE COMMODITIES and CENTRALLY SITUATED DWELLING HOUSE, as present in the occupation of Dr. O'BRIEN.
For all particulars, apply to
BOBBY G. ALFORD,
Surveyor, Club Chambers
124, Hongkong, 21st January, 1876.

To be Let.

With Possession on 1st March next.
THE COMMODITIES and CENTRALLY SITUATED DWELLING HOUSE, as present in the occupation of Dr. O'BRIEN.
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Following fast on the heels of Yokohama this year appears to be getting more infested with thieves than ever. The first week of the year witnessed several thefts, some of which were of a most impudent nature. The one that amuses us the most amongst the list is of an old type, for it concerns the capture of a foreigner, with dignified air enquires of his fellow visitors who he is. The truthful (?) response of the Japanese of the lower orders are bound to give to officials of course bursts from the lips of the interrogated one who was, according to his story, a workman in the Iluwa mine. An assertion that this was the man who was after prevented the vessel from entering the port of Yokohama, and so the German Government, by the Ottoman direction, gave him a safe-conduct to leave the port of the latter, the said diplomatic policeman, who next explained that he was out of funds but would give police certificates for three yen if the hotel keeper would advance it. The "policeman" and the "miner" have not since been heard of—any more than the three yen—Hiroko News.

UNPUBLISHED TELEGRAMS.
We take the following telegrams from the Englishmen:

LONDON, January 7th.

The rumour of a difference between Mr. Stephen Cave and the Kedive is denied.

The steamer *Euphrates* left Portsmouth to-day. Ship *Cape Horn* from Liverpool to Bombay, has been wrecked off Wextord. Part of the crew were lost.

LONDON, January 13th.

Earl Lytton left for London this forenoon.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 10th.

General Kaufmann has returned from Khojend.

LONDON, January 16th.

The Queen has announced her intention to visit Colombo on the 14th of April. Her Majesty afterwards proceeds to Baden.

DIBROOGH, January 16th.

It is reported here that the Nigali Survey party has been attacked, and that Captain Butler has been wounded in the foot by a spear.

DIBROOGH, January 16th.

Captain Butler died of his wounds at Golkonda on the 7th instant. The wounds were through his shoulder and in the foot.

The party was attacked by the Nagas from an ambush. The Nagas fled after a very brief skirmish.

RANGOON, January 8th.

Mr. Cobie, the Deputy Jailer of Rangoon, was stabbed to death on the night of the 6th by William Beattie, a prisoner in the jail.

COLONIAL MAIL, January 14th.

The mail train for Calcutta has left Allahabad on Thursday evening in collision with a horse-box near Nizam. Three natives were killed. No Europeans injured.

LASOON, January 15th.

There is to be a series of experiments on the Railways at Mian Mir, in the presence of the Prince, Sir Charles Reid, on the loading of a horse artillery battery on the adjoined rolling stock.

The Raja of Kepatthalah, and Natah, and the Nawab of Bhawanshah have arrived.

Ibrahim Khan, the son of the Amir of Kabul, has been imprisoned, on suspicion of being one of those discovered in digging an underground way to release Yakub Khan.

Extensive preparations are being made for the reception of the Prince of Wales. There will be a grand review of all the forces of India and a return visit to the native chiefs.

Sat diener and a visit to a native entertainment at Shalamar, on the 19th. The next morning the Prince leaves for Jumna.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP, DELHI, January 16th.

The Princes visited the Kutub yesterday, dining afterwards with the Bengal Brigade. To-day the Forces, under General Hardinge, attempt to capture the Ridge, North of the town.

Another operation is expected to be the Ghatia under General Reid, who defends. The operations will last two days. At the review the appearance of the Native troops was much admired, the Native Officers and Havildars displaying great intelligence. There is a marked improvement in the drill and discipline of all the Native regiments and soldiers. There will be sports on the 17th. The Prince gives a prize for the tent-pegging. The illuminations last night were rather poor.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC MAIL.

The P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, Captain Z. L. Tanner, with dates from San Francisco to 7th January, arrived here yesterday evening. We cut the subjoined items from the *Advertiser*:

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

HARBOUR, BERMUDA, Jan. 20th.

A few days ago Capt. Tuckerton, of St. David's Island, on the evening of the 17th inst. The dwelling of D. A. Smith, a well-known pilot in Tuckerton, was blown into the harbour with all its inmates. Capt. Smith was buried in a clump of trees, and his wife was found clinging to a plank. She was so badly injured that she died in her house. Four children were drowned. The shell roof of the stone tank near the house was torn asunder. Several other buildings were demolished, but there was no further loss of life.

Half the vessels in the harbour were destroyed. In St. David's Island the stores faredly everything in its course. The tornado passed by Hamilton.

A "HERALD" SENSATION.

NEW YORK, December 27th.

A special cable to the *Herald*, from London, says the Spanish officials in Madrid having refused to forward the following despatch, the *Herald* correspondent at Madrid has transmitted the same to the city through another source: There are indications of the near advent of serious diplomatic complications. There is a strong alarm in the trustworthy quarters, which allege that the advent of England's intervention in Cuba. The powers which may unite for this purpose are not named. The United States Government is probably forewarned of the fact, as I am assured that lengthy despatches in cipher are passing between Madrid and Washington.

WAB VESSEL SOLD.

NEW YORK, December 28th.

The sloop-of-war *Delancey* was sold to-day at auction at the Navy Yard, Captain Bullock, for \$20,000. She is in good condition. She was launched in 1805, and has never been in a naval engagement.

NO WAR WITH SPAIN.

NEW YORK, December 29th.

The *Herald*'s Washington special says the present prospect of a peaceable settlement of our difficulties with Spain is so good that unless a new, unforeseen, and most extraordinary event should occur there is no probability of hostilities, or of the necessity of such intervention as was foreshadowed in the President's Message. The Message itself has, it is reported among diplomats, been well received, not only at Madrid but in Havana, where the necessity of restoring peace is freely acknowledged, and the conciliatory arguments in favor of the recognition of their independence persuaded the Spanish leaders that the Government of the United States, while reserving the rights of its citizens to make a just and peaceful adjustment, is determined to do so.

DISMISSED BY SPANISH AUTHORITIES.

NEW YORK, December 30th.

The *Cologne Gazette* remarks that the American attempt at intervention in Cuba is singularly ill-timed. The European Governments will not countenance it, because they wish, in the interest of order, to see King Alfonso's authority more firmly established.

THE "SAVILLE" SAFELY IN PORT.

NEW YORK, January 3rd.

A NEWSPAPER DEPTON.

LONDON, December 26th.

The German Consul here has instructions to prevent no one but the proper authorities to board or leave the vessel for a certain time. The Bremerhaven authorities, during the intense excitement after the dynamite explosion, were under the impression that possibly some traces that would lead to additional facts in regard to the explosion would be discovered on the *Saville*. Nothing had been discovered.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA.

LONDON, December 23rd.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is dangerously ill of measles.

PARIS, January 5th.

Bulletins announcing the condition of the health of Queen Isabella of Spain, are issued daily. The 10th day says her condition is less favourable. No steps are undertaken for her recovery.

CROWN HIM KING OF HUNGARY
ROME, January 3rd.

The Prince Imperial of Austria, Archduke Rudolph, will be crowned King of Hungary in the coming July.

GERMANY'S APPROVAL OF THE AMERICAN CIRCULAR.

LONDON, January 6th.

A despatch from Berlin to the *Post* says that the German Government is reported to be

favourable to the propositions contained in the American circular in relation to Cuba.

German commerce is being seriously prejudiced by the Cuban disaster.

Germany has presented a memorial to the German Parliament asking for

redress through the intervention of Germany.

It is reported that the Spanish Minister at Berlin notified the German Government of a

despatch of Spain in reply to the American

proposals and of its contents.

COQUITOWN.

By the arrival of the Summer (a) from Capo York we learn from advice that the expedition up the Fly River was fair, and that Mr. M. M. Steele and the Rev. Mr. Macfarlane were safe.

The steamer *Esmeralda* has been

delayed in the Fly River for a distance of

165 miles, but without finding any high land whatever.

The natives they encountered were

very hostile, and showed fight all the way,

so much so that dynamite were

continually exploded in order to deter the savages

from making open attacks.

Although everybody is crying out about gall

and virtue, there are many who are

not satisfied with the fact of gold coming in from

somewhere, and up to the 7th January our

local banks had exactly 8,000 ozs.

the produce of the Palmer or the new rush

of a value of £24,000. Surely this is an instance

of cut-and-dried, and ought to be

quickly disposed of to the best French makers.

Colored GROSSEGRAIN and FANCY SILKS,

in all the newest shades.

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, in the New

Textures.

WOOL POPLINS.

Plain and Figured Japanese SILKS.

ALL WOOL SERGES.

Colored MERINOS.

Scotch PLAIDS.

Ladies' Ready-made COSTUMES.

Richly Embroidered CASHMERE TAB-

MITS, MANTLES, and SLEEVELESS JACKETS.

The Newest Shapes in SILK, VELVET,

and CLOTH JACKETS rimmed with Fur.

Ladies' TRIMMED HATS of the latest

styles, direct from Paris.

New Shapes in Ladies' and Children's FELT HATS.

A large assortment of WOOL SHAWLS

and PALLIUMS.

BALL DRESSES and OPERA CLOAKS.

Black SILK VELVET of the best makes.

Black and Colored VELVETEEN.

The New Shades in RIBBONS, TUR-

QUOISES to match.

SASHES and SATIN RIBBONS.

SILK SCARVES.

LACE, MUSLIN, and LINEN SETS.

SWANSDOWN and FUR TRIMMINGS.

SWANSDOWN COLLARS, PELEGRINES,

and MUFS.

BUGLE LACES, GIMPES, and FRINGES.

Children's CLOTH JACKETS.

Boys' CLOTH SUITS, in all sizes.

Infants' BOBES, PELISSES, and OLOAKS.

BABY LINEN and Ladies' UNDER-

OLOTHING.

Ladies' FANCY FLANNEL DRESSING

GOWNS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Best French KID GLOVES.

BOOTS and SHOES of DAWSON'S best

make.

SOFT SUEDE, &c.

SHARPS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—7

per cent-premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—\$20 per share.

China Marine Insurance Company's Shares—\$15 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—The 100

per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$20 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$25 per share.

Ohio Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$145 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$20 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—\$3 per cent discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—6 per cent discount.

Hongkong Steam Navigation Company—The 75 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$50 per share.

Hongkong Water Company's Shares—\$100 per share.

Commercial Intelligencer. It is said that Spanish property-owners in Cuba have but recently been made to bear large proportions of the burdens of war, and their suffering have brought about a change of mind, and disposed them to urge peace and good governments as a means of peace.

EUROPE.

Extracts.

IN MID AIR.

"You'll get back to Chili that way, son; not with a whole throat, that is. I'd sooner go from here across the Panhandle, in spite of the wild Indian horsemanship and their fire-hardened spears, than I would try the smooth, broad pass of San Felipe over the Cordilleras, here at hand. Five diligencias and carrossas rilled in nine days! And not a soldier to protect the road!" The sainta be good to us, for the government of the Republic don't like us, here to the west. Only, if I were you, Don Carlos Digby, I would not be in too great a hurry to make acquaintances with Diego and his band."

These were the facts of the case.—I, the Charles Digby to whom my excellent friend, Don Miguel Lopez, storekeeper and sleadee of the pretty town of San Juan, had addressed the above well-intended warning, was naturally a young Englishman, who had been long enough in South America to be fluent in Spanish speech, and to have learned something of the peculiarities of the country. I was—being by profession an engineer-superintendent or manager of the Great Hernandado Silver Mine, on the western or Chilean side of the southern chain of the Andes, and I had crossed the mountains to San Juan to arrange for the purchase and transport of provisions and stores.

But the homeward road had suddenly become dangerous and difficult. A band of robbers—headed by a noted jester called Diego, who had once, I was told, been a captain in the army of the Banda Oriental, had rebelled, or refused to join in a military pronunciamento, I forget which—were committing great outrages on the ordinary road that led across the mountains. In little more than a week they had stopped above a hundred travellers, had robbed all, murdered several, and put a few, who had offered resistance or were suspected of possessing boarders, to the torture. Such episodes of life in New Spain were too common to excite much surprise.

Among those thus detained was a young English lady, who, with her parents and her young brother, were on their way to Chili from Buenos Ayres; where they resided. She was a very beautiful girl, whose golden hair and bright complexion looked all the lovelier because the style of her beauty contrasted so forcibly with the raven locks, dark flashing eyes, and sallow tint of the olive-skinned Spanish concubines. I met with her more than once during my stroll through the streets and the plaza, but we were not acquainted, and it was by the merest accident that I learned that the name of the family was Trevor.

As last I lost all patience, and, chafing at the delay, yet unwilling to run into the lion's mouth by attempting the Felipe Pass, I hired a mule and a guide, and, leaving the stores I had bought to follow me at leisure, I set off for the more rugged and rarely-frequented passage called Las Neves, or, The Snows, an especially toilsome route, leading the pilgrim over some of the highest ground in the Southern Andes, but which was reasonably secure from brigands.

The first day's march was easy and uneventful. The puebla or cultivated plain was crossed, and then came the gradual ascent of the spur of the mountain range, dotted as they were with hamlets, fields, and herds and there the silent shaft and heaps of dress and scoria that indicated the situation of some abandoned mine.

"It's to-morrow, Sonor Ingles," said Antonio, the guide, a young Indian from the highlands above us, "that our real work will begin. This is a mere promenade, but we must trudge hard and long to reach the distance, from the halting place to Hernandado, beyond dawn and dark."

We slept at a farmhouse, and, before noon on the ensuing day, I had reason to agree that Antonio had not over-rated the labours of the ascent. The path was steep, rugged, and broken, and it led amidst the most savage ravines and inaccessible heights of the stony Cordillera.

No four-footed creature less sure-footed than a mule could safely venture to carry a load up so narrow and perilous a track as that, which wound like a white snake among the beetling precipices and yawning gullies, which make up the most characteristic features of the scenery of the higher Andes. Above us, there soared volcanic peaks, crested with unsealed snow, and with flanks scarred and scarred by the lava floods of ages ago; while here and there would open out some darkling glen, choked by such a mass of tangled vegetation as to render it all but impenetrable to man or beast. There was but little sign of life, save here and there some huge bird of prey, perched on a towering rock, seemed to survey the table-land and valley as if to spy its destined spot. The few villagers whom we met—miners, for the most part—were melancholy eyed Indians, clad in garments of undyed wool, and wearing sandals of a quaint pattern, who returned my greetings civilly enough.

We made brave progress, and, after many a scramble in places where a fall or a false step might have entailed a drop of several hundred feet, upon sharp stones or shaly shrubs, found ourselves, earlier than Antonio had anticipated, near the summit of the wild pass. Early as we were, however, we found ourselves preceded by another party of travellers, whose forms we could see on the narrow road that wound in irregular curves overhead.

"A bad bit that, English sir!" said my guide, as he made me remark how slow was now the progress of the group in front, and how broken and steep the track.

"They are just coming to the Paso del Diablo, the worst arrow-flight of the whole road. Look, if it isn't just like a bookshelf in the curm's parlour, younder in my village; only the books have the best of it. They rest safely there; whereas, on the Paso del Diablo, a stumble, or a gust of wind, may send you—see!" And he toed over the edge of the precipice a large pool, which awoke the slumbering echoes of the hills as it leaped from crag to crag into the giddy depths, too far for the eye to follow.

The Paso had really some faint resemblance to a bookshelf, being simply a ledge of bare stone, running along the face of a tall crag, and ending in a sharp point, a few yards off, and topped with a flat, or bank, or parapet, overlooking the awful abyss below, at the bottom of which faintly visible, a torrent gurgled among its broken rocks of water worn silex. An ugly place of passage, or one more calculated to shake weak nerves. I had never seen, and I could well imagine that, in spite of snow storm, to attempt it would have been a foolhardy exploit. In fine weather and broad day-light, however, it could, no doubt, be traversed in tolerable safety.

I looked forward; my eye caught the flitter of Lucia's dresses and the outline of several figures, most of them being mounted on ponies. Now, a mule is very wary and sure of foot, and particularly distrusts the obstinate prance which, in prose and poetry, has been bestowed on that obstinate animal. But, while you are quick of eye and little afraid, you as a man, are by far fitter for safety, reading the narrow path than any horse less agile than the hill-for on the box he can. Accordingly, I ventured walking where the track was slippery and the risk of stumbling considerable, and had dismounted before approaching my friend Antonio's "bookshelf." The travel-lots in front were all mounted, and passed on, as the width of the path dictated, in Indian file. First of all rode at I judged, a girl, who plumped her daintily gait in the yellow sunlight; then came a striping on a mule; and, after these, followed five other fairies. I had need of all my strength to

support Miss Trevor's uncertain steps as she advanced, and when we drew near to the angle in the path, I perceived, with no slight trepidation, that she was trembling like an aspen leaf, as her eyes were turned towards the tremendous gulf below.

"Hold my back! Pray hold me!" she exclaimed, almost wildly. "It draws me to it—it will!"

I understood her, luckily. I am one of those men who can remain cool and steady on the dizzy verge of a precipice.

By a sudden impulse, I caught up the girl in my arms, and by a mighty effort succeeded in rounding that dangerous point, and in reaching, as I had expected, the broader road beyond. The snow was falling fast, while still the thunder rolled, and the ice-cold wind swept howling past. Already the road was white with fallen flakes. Far across the deep valley, on an opposite table land, I descried the walls of a convent, nestling amid trees, and with farm buildings and Indian cottages around it. Could we but reach it we should be safe, but the only way to gain it speedily was evidently by crossing one of those suspension bridges of native construction, which spanned the ravine from side to side. And, this, in rough weather such as we were experiencing, presented on trifling risk. These bridges—which moved the wonder and admiration of the Spanish conquerors, and which still afford the only means of crossing some of the ghestly chasmas that seem the mountain range—are apparently frail constructions of grass-rope, twisted by Indian hands; the floor, a strip of matting; the hand-rail, a cord of grass; while, even with a light weight to carry, the passage is, to a novice, more exciting than agreeable.

With these remarkable bridges I was tolerably familiar, although I had never before seen one which spanned so wide and profound a gulf as that which now yawned beneath us. I led Miss Trevor across the seemingly fragile construction, which rocked in the wind as a hammock on board a ship might do. We had traversed some two-thirds of the distance, when a fresh and more violent gust came howling through the pass; and it was all that I could do to prevent Miss Trevor from being dashed from the quivering bridge, on the floor of which we were both compelled to crouch, while the plant matting that supported us swayed to and fro like a swing in a play-ground, and the snow and hail flew around us. The snapping of a rope, the giving way of a few strands of the plaited grass that bore us up, meant death, instant and inevitable. And even should the tough grass-cords endure the strain upon them we were in no slight danger of losing our hold from sheer exhaustion and of being jerked from the bridge as a stone is propelled from a sling. Once I made a resolute effort to lead the way to firm ground, but the violence of the vibration, as we neared the steeply-sloping extremity of the bridge, all but tore me from my hold of the tough fibres, and we were thankful to regain the middle of the narrow web, with which we swayed backwards as we may see a spider swinging on a single strand.

What was that scream, so loud and so near, in its harsh shrillness? Instinctively we both looked up to see flapping its huge dark wings over our heads, a very large bird, which by its curved beak, fierce red eye, and breast-feathers of ashen-grey, I knew to be a condor. Three or four times it circled round us, as if to mark us for its prey, and then, with complaining cry, dived far down into the ravine below us. I shuddered to think what were the helpless limbs that probably allured the gigantic vulture to his foul repast in the gorge below, but our own situation was one which left but little time to spend in regrets for those whose fate might at any moment be ours. Then, too, the intense cold, which, as often happens in the Andes, seemed the more intolerable on account of the heat of the morning—bewildered the delicate frame of my fair companion that I constantly feared that before the storm should cease, she would have sunk into that fatal lethargy that knows no waking. By clutching her cold hands, and, in spite of her remonstrances, wrapping her in the loose coat I wore, which was fortunately a woolen one, I saved her, at any rate for the time, from frost-bite or stupor, although the snow and frozen hailstones whitened our garments, as we crawled waiting, rather than hoping, for deliverance.

Hours elapsed, and the wind abated, but I began to despair. No traveller might come this way for days, while I could not anticipate that Miss Trevor could endure the keen frost of the coming night in that exposed situation. Yet, how was it possible for me to let her exhaust herself, to wait? What was that sound? This time it was not the hoarse roar of the vulture, but a loud halloo from human, and, as it seemed, friendly voices, and instantly I replied to the hail. Then there came, creeping towards us over the plaited floor of the bridge, followed by another, while the voices of those on the bank were raised in a cheer of encouragement.

"Safe and sound, Caballero! St. Nicholas and the Virgin be praised for that! Ay, and the senorita, too!" and the well-known voice of Antonio, my guide, for it was he who headed the party. "Why, then, I'll say all day, Ingles, that you been a charmed life. Few who cross the Paso del Diablo."

But I did not hear the rest of the Indian's speech, for now, for the first time, I too grew faint and giddy, and realised the terrible strain on mind and body which the excitement of peril had enabled me to maintain, and though I ailed in lifting Miss Trevor's almost insensible form from the snow, I can remember nothing more until I found myself lying on the bed in a guest-chamber of the convent, while a boarded monk, in brown robe and rope girdle, was warming something in a pipkin over a brazier of glowing charcoal.

"Drink this, Englishman!" said the good-natured Capuchin, as he poured the hot wine into a large silver cup, embalmed with the armorial bearings of some Spanish viceregal family. "drink this, and then get to sleep again, if you can. Nothing like it, when ones you are warm and sheltered. Yes, yes," he added, with a smile, as he anticipated my question, "the young lady, too, is well, and asleep, too, I daresay. Heretics or not, you and she are welcome here, cavalier!"

"I have little more to relate. Of the remains of the unfortunate persons who perished over the rock of El Paso, no trace was ever found, although, at Miss Trevor's urgent entreaty, a long and painful search was instituted among the glens below. But so wild and broken was the ground, and so intersected by snowdrifts, torrents, and thorny thickets, that from the first the Indian miners and herdsmen despaired of success, and, as I have said, the bodies were never recovered. So soon as my beautiful charge had regained strength enough to enable her to travel, I accompanied her to the city of Santiago where her father's sister resided, and there, beneath her aum's roof, I left her to mourn for the dear ones whom she was never more to behold. But our parting was not for long. I became a frequent visitor to Santiago, and was a frequent guest in the house of Helen Trevor's aunt. There, after a while, I told her my love, and thence I led my bride to the altar, if I may use so high-flown an expression concerning the Consular Office, with its white-washed walls plastered with numerous wreaths of wreath and salverage, and other matters interesting to matrons, where we were married. All the year round."

She interrupted me with an earnest prayer that I would leave her where she was, and to the rescue of her parents and brother. Their need, she said, was greater than hers. I was, of course, but too well aware that these unfortunate persons must be beyond the reach of any earthly aid, but to say so much would have been gratuitously cruel, and I therefore urged on her the necessity for accepting my escort so far as the nearest hamlet or cluster of miners' huts, promising to return with ropes and men, and to undertake a search for her lost relatives, which alone, I could not hope to carry out. She was very gentle, and rose up from her knees, expressing her willingness to follow me. And just then some flakes of snow came whirling down, whitening the rocky platform.

There were, as I have said, some twenty yards to traverse before reaching a corner by rounding which, as I conjectured, we should have quitted the ledge of rock and gained the wider road beyond. But twenty yards, in some cases, may give cause for more anxiety than leagues of ordinary way. And, after these, followed five other fairies, who had need of all my strength to

HONGKONG MARKET.

As Reported by Chinese on the 5th February, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

			WOOLLEN GOODS.
American Shodgins, 16 lbs.	per piece	\$10.00	Blankets, 3rd
American Drills, 30 yards.	per yard	1.75	3rd
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
25 to 32.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
33 to 40.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
41 to 48.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
49 to 56.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
57 to 64.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
65 to 72.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
73 to 80.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
81 to 88.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
89 to 96.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
97 to 104.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
105 to 112.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
113 to 120.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
121 to 128.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
129 to 136.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
137 to 144.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
145 to 152.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
153 to 160.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
161 to 168.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
169 to 176.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
177 to 184.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
185 to 192.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
193 to 200.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
201 to 208.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
209 to 216.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
217 to 224.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
225 to 232.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
233 to 240.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
241 to 248.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
249 to 256.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
257 to 264.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
265 to 272.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
273 to 280.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
281 to 288.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
289 to 296.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
297 to 304.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
305 to 312.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
313 to 320.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
321 to 328.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
329 to 336.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
337 to 344.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
345 to 352.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
353 to 360.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
361 to 368.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
369 to 376.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
377 to 384.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
385 to 392.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
393 to 400.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
401 to 408.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
409 to 416.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
417 to 424.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
425 to 432.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
433 to 440.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
441 to 448.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
449 to 456.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
457 to 464.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
465 to 472.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
473 to 480.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
481 to 488.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
489 to 496.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
500 to 507.	per lb.	1.10	4.50
508 to 515.	per lb.	1.10	4.50